2: Wilken--652 E-5 (ca.1880) 1893 OB1 Indonesia OB1

Batak ODE
Malays AN5
Atjehnese OD4
Makassar 066 ●

Ceram OH9
Halmahera OH12
Borneo OC1
Sundanese OE7
Javanese OE5

[600 cont.]

C H 262 773 Proceeding to the Moluccas, we find that for similar reasons some Alfoer tribes of Ceram may not eat eels and wild pigs (3). Among the Alfoer of Halmahera this applies to other

3. Van Hoëvell, Ambon, p. 152.

animals (4).

4. Campen, Tijdschr. v. Ind. T.L. en Vk., Vol. XXVII, pp. 446 ff.

I 262 This pĕmali, however, does not always and everywhere arise from the belief that one has descended from these animals. Br 262 Among some Dajak tribes, for example, the women and the aged do eat deer meat, while the young men and warriors do not, because they think that it would make them as timid as these animals (5).

5. Spencer St. John, op. cit., Vol. I, p. 177.

I 552 Another pĕmali that is generally widespread is that one may not say the names of certain wild animals. For the Sundanese, S 552 for example, it is pĕmali to name the tiger, [601] and he therefore always uses some euphemism when speaking about that animal, for example, "the lithe one," "that one with the moustaches," "the venerable one," "the one that owns the forest," Bt Br etc. It is also impermissible for him to utter the name of the Ml wild pig and for it he says "the beautiful one." The case is A the same for field mice and other animals. A similar custom J MK exists among the Javanese, who call the tiger tuwan = mister, or ● 552 kjai (the well known honorific title for the aged and venerable) (1),

1. Tijdschrift v. Ind. T. L. en Vk., Vol. XXVII, p. 102. Veth, Java.

2: Wilken--653 E-5 (ca.1880) 1893 OB1 Indonesia OB1
Makassar 066
Dutch ET4
Borneo OC1
Batak OD5
Malays AN5
Atjehnese OD4
Javanese OD5

[601 cont.]

Vol. III, pp. 934 and 939.
Tijdschr. v. Nederl. Indië, 1877,
Vol. II, p. 2, note.

and among the Atjehnese (2), the Malays, the Batak (3), the

2. Van Lange, Atjehsch Wdb.,
داتوق = datuk.

3. Van der Tuuk, Bat. Wdb., see sial, umpunta, and godang in the appendix; si godang = the one with the deep voice = the elephant.

Dajak (4), the Buginese and Makassarese (5), etc. This prohibi-

4. Perelaer, Uit de oude doos [Out of the Old Box], p. 229. Spencer St. John, op. cit., p. 62.

5. Matthes, Boegineesch Wdb., p. 904.

tion is along the same line as the custom of the common class in this country during an outbreak of a feared sickness such as smallpox, when it is not called by name but is spoken as "the sickness." The Malays and Dajak do the same thing under similar circumstances; they, too, speak of "the sickness" or of "the beautiful sickness" (6).

6. Spencer St. John, op. cit., Vol. I, pp. 177 ff.

There are many other pĕmali, most of which, however, are limited to a few peoples. It is not practical to discuss all of them here and we shall therefore proceed to the second group